

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 15th September 1888.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
BENGALI.					
Monthly.					
1	"Kasipore Nibási"	Kasipore, Burrisal	1st & 8th September 1888. 3rd September 1888.	
Fortnightly.					
2	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh.	.....	
3	"Ave Maria"	Calcutta	.....	
4	"Chandra Vilásh"	Berhampore	.....	
5	"Divákar"	Calcutta	.....	
6	"Gaura Duta"	Maldah	.....	
7	"Grambási"	Uluberia	.....	
8	"Púrva Bangabási"	Noakhally	.....	
9	"Purva Darpan"	Chittagong	700		
10	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi"	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....	
Weekly.					
11	"Apurva Punchayat"	Calcutta	7th ditto. 8th ditto. 4th ditto. 27th August 1888. 9th September 1888.	
12	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102		
13	"Bangabási"	Ditto	20,000		
14	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302		
15	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500		
16	"Chattal Gazette"	Chittagong	.....	
17	"Dacca Prákásh"	Dacca	450		
18	"Dhumaketu"	Chandernagore	.....	
19	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825		
20	"Garib"	Dacca	.....	
21	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	5th ditto. 6th ditto. 7th ditto. 10th ditto. 7th ditto. 6th ditto. 5th ditto. 7th ditto. 8th ditto.	
22	"Jagatbási"	Calcutta	.....	
23	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	508		
24	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	
25	"Navavibhákár Sádharaní"	Calcutta	1,000		
26	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995		
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600		
28	"Rungpore Dik Prákásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205		
29	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500		
30	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350		
31	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	10th ditto. 7th ditto. 5th ditto. 7th ditto. 5th ditto. 10th ditto. 7th ditto. 5th ditto. 9th to 12th September 1888. 3rd & 6th to 12th September 1888. 7th to 13th September 1888.	
32	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800		
33	"Santi"	Calcutta	.....	
34	"Saráswat Patra"	Dacca	400		
35	"Som Prákásh"	Calcutta	1,000		
36	"Srimanta Saudagár"	Ditto	.....	
37	"Sulabha Samáchar and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000		
38	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto	700		
Daily.					
39	"Dainik and Samachár Chandriká"	Calcutta	7,000		
40	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto	200		
41	"Samvád Punachandrodaya"	Ditto	300		
42	"Banga Vidyá Prákáshiká"	Ditto	500		

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca ...	.....	10th September 1888.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
44	"Darjeeling Mission ke Māsik Sámachār Patrikā."	Darjeeling ...	.....	12th ditto.
45	"Kshatriya Pratikā"	Patna ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Aryāvarta"	Calcutta ...	.....
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
48	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	6th ditto.
49	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto ...	500	3rd ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto ...	4,500	
51	"Hindi Samāchār"	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta ...	250	7th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	Arrah ...	.....
54	"Anis"	Patna ...	.....
55	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	196	
56	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar"	Behar ...	150	
57	"Al Punch"	Bankipore ...	.....	3rd ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
58	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	4th & 8th September 1888.
<i>Daily.</i>				
59	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	212	6th to 10th ditto.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
60	"Taraka and Subhavartā"	Cuttack ...	.....
61	"Pradīp"	Ditto ...	.....
62	"Samyabadi"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
63	"Utkal Dīpikā"	Cuttack ...	200	
64	"Balasore Samvad Vāhikā"	Balasore ...	205	
65	"Uriya and Navasamvād"	Ditto ...	.....
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
66	"Silchar"	Silchar	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
67	"Paridarshak"	Silchar ...	450	3rd August 1888.

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Surabhi and Pataká*, of the 6th September, says that the news of the proposed expedition to the Black Mountain is by no means agreeable to the ears of the Indian tax-payers.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Sept. 6th, 1888.

2. The *Samaya*, of the 7th September, referring to the Black Mountain expedition, says that it is clear that the British Lion is resolved upon showing its prowess to the world by killing a mouse.

SAMAYA,
Sept. 7th, 1888.

3. The *Education Gazette*, of the 7th September, has the following on the Cabul mission :—

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Sept. 7th, 1888.

The Cabul mission. It is true that the Amir of Afghanistan has sought the advice of the English Government. Still the English Government ought to think twice before trusting the Amir's anti-English subjects. It is not to be believed that the Afghans will look upon this English mission with a feeling of indifference.

4. The *Darussaltanat*, of the 8th September, says that it is highly impolitic for Government to send a mission to Cabul at such a critical time. The Amir may be friendly to the English, but the Afghans hate them with all their heart, and they may therefore endanger the mission.

DARUSSALTANAT,
Sept. 8th, 1888.

5. The *Bangábasí*, of the 8th September, says that if there be a combination against the English among the tribes of the Black Mountain, the force of 10,000 men which is proposed to be sent will perhaps prove too small, and then the position of the English troops will become really critical. The Government is multiplying its dangers, and that means the pecuniary ruin of the poor people of India.

BANGABASI,
Sept. 8th, 1888.

6. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 9th September, referring to the proposal made in Tory newspapers that before invading Tibet Government ought to consult the Court at Peking, observes as follows:—Proposals like this do not proceed from any love of fair play, but from a knowledge and consciousness of the military strength of China and of the dependence of the Government of India on that country for its opium revenue. If the poor ex-King Theebaw had got some powerful suzerain like China to back him, the English Government would not have driven him off his throne in one breath, and would have felt moral and political scruples similar to these scruples of the Tory papers in going to war against him. The cause of the Tibet war is shrouded in mystery. China forbade the English Government to send a mission to Tibet, and the English Government accordingly desisted from sending a mission. Why then did Tibetan troops suddenly attack Sikkim? There must have been some unknown cause for this, which the writer wants to know. Why, again, did the English Government, knowing that Tibet was unwilling to have commercial relations with this country, set about sending the Tibet mission?

DACCA PRAKASH,
Sept. 9th, 1888.

7. The *Dainik and Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 10th September, has the following on the subject of the Black Mountain expedition :—

**DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,**
Sept. 10th, 1888.

The Black Mountain expedition. As the tribes actually mistook the English for invaders when they fired on them, they are not much to blame for what they did on that occasion. And as they have since expressed repentance for their mistake, it would have been real magnanimity on the part of Government if it had left them alone. Besides, the expedition, even if it succeeds, will by no means increase the prestige of Government. Its only effect will be the waste of a large sum of public money. But a Government which cannot increase the pay of the

tehsildars in Madras for want of money ought to be more considerate in the matter of spending its revenue. Again, the existing complications on the Sikkim border constitute another reason why it should not send an expedition to the Black Mountain.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 11th, 1888.

8. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 11th September, has the following about the Cabul mission:—

The Cabul mission and the *Kurukshetra Yoga*.

On the 20th of Kartika takes place the most fearful and inauspicious astrological conjunction known as the *Kurukshetra Yoga*, or the *Yoga* which witnessed the commencement of the great war of the Mahabharat. And as there is no probability of Mr. Durand's returning to India before that date, which corresponds to the 4th day of November, who shall say what dreadful fate may be in store for him at Cabul? May Heaven protect him from all danger! Whatever explanation the English may choose to give of the origin of the Cabul mission, there can be no doubt that it has been undertaken by them in furtherance of some interested motive of theirs.

II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

CHARUVARTA,
Aug. 27th, 1888.

9. The *Charuvarta*, of the 27th August, says that on the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's recent visit to Mymensingh, a country boat sank in consequence of a collision with the Lieutenant-Governor's steamer. One of the passengers in the boat was severely injured, and died shortly after the accident. An enquiry should be made to ascertain who is responsible for this accident. Did not the police, which had been for days together keeping watch upon the river in order to prevent boats from falling into the way of the Lieutenant-Governor's steamer, take any notice of and warn off the ill-fated boat? The captain of the steamer too should be called upon for an explanation.

The boat accident at Mymensingh.

CHARUVARTA.

10. A correspondent of the same paper says that the village panchayats of Kashipore in Mymensingh having reported to the Deputy Magistrate of Netrokona about the highhanded proceedings of some budmashes living in that village, the police has been directed to make enquiries into the matter. But the police officers have not gone to the village itself to make enquiries, and are only summoning the budmashes one by one to the thana. Witnesses too are not being examined. An enquiry of this kind will do no good.

Budmashes at Kashipore near Kandura in Mymensingh.

BANGABASI,
Sept. 8th, 1888.

11. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 8th September, complains of the prevalence of dacoities at Kumira, an important village in Khulna.

Dacoities at Kumira in Khulna.

In Chaitra last a dacoity was committed at the house of Nabakanta Chakravarti, and another dacoity was committed on the 4th August last at the house of Rakhal Das Mitra. The authorities are requested to attend to the matter.

SOM PRAKASH,
Sept. 10th, 1888.

12. The *Som Prakash*, of the 10th September, alludes to the prevalence of gambling attended with sharp practices in the streets of Calcutta, and condemns the indifference of the city police in the matter of putting it down.

Gambling in Calcutta.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

SAMAYA,
Sept. 7th, 1888.

13. The *Samaya*, of the 7th September, hopes that Sir Stuart Bayley will appoint a person noted for independence of character to ascertain whether or not the persons whose lands have been taken by

Baboo Kali Charan Ghose, Deputy Collector.

Government for the Kidderpore docks have received proper prices for the same. It is also suggested that, in view of the dissatisfaction caused by his proceedings, the powers now exercised by Baboo Kali Charan Ghosh under the Land Acquisition Act should be taken away from him. It is desirable that Government should remove from its service all officers of the stamp of the Baboo who, by their over-zealousness in the cause of Government, bring shame and disgrace upon it.

14. The same paper has learnt from the *Statesman* newspaper that complaints are again being heard against Baboo Sasi Sekhar Datta, the same who figured in the Tangail case, and who is now in charge of the Kandi sub-division. Considering how he conducted himself in the Tangail case, Baboo Sasi Sekhar should not have been again given charge of a sub-division. If the story of his illegal proceedings at Kandi, as told in the *Statesman*, be true, Sasi Baboo should be either transferred from the sub-division or compelled to retire.

SAMAYA.
Sept. 7th, 1888.

15. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 9th September, complains of the dilatoriness of Baboo Bijaya Madhab Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat, in delivering judgments and in signing them after they have been delivered. There is also delay in the Baboo's Court in granting copies of judgments to those who want to appeal. On Mondays the Deputy Magistrate stays at Court for a very short time.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Sept. 9th, 1888.

16. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 10th September, says that Mr. Kunjon Menon, Subordinate Judge of Tellichery, in Madras, has been convicted of bribery by the Sessions Judge, and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for four years and to pay a fine of Rs. 20,000, although the assessors were not unanimous in their verdict. Now, compare this decision with that passed by the Government of India in the case of Mr. Larpent, and judge whether a distinction has not been made on racial grounds between the two offenders.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Sept. 10th, 1888.

(d)—Education.

17. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 6th September, strongly condemns the Calcutta University for appropriating to itself the proceeds of the sale of the Sanskrit Entrance Course compiled by Pundit Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna, and says that as an educational body, the University should abstain from carrying on a trade of this kind. It is also rumoured that the University intends to appoint a Committee for the compilation of a Bengali Course for the Entrance Examination. Now, as no man having the least self-respect will stoop to flatter the University authorities in order to gain admission into the Committee, the chances are that the compilation of the Course in question will be the work of a number of incompetent men. The University should therefore give up this idea, and leave the compilation of the Bengali Entrance Course to private competition. The compilation of text-books for the University Examination will never be well done under the present system of University monopoly, or under the system which the University contemplates adopting. The present Bengali Course, for instance, compiled as it has been under the monopoly system, is the worst possible. It contains passages from Kabikankan, which are difficult and often unintelligible, and essays on the Darwinian theory of the origin of man, of which the Sanskrit pundits, who will teach the book in many schools, know absolutely nothing.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Sept. 6th, 1888.

DARCA PRAKASH,
Sept. 9th, 1888.

18. A correspondent of the *Darca Prakash*, of the 9th September says that Baboo Akshya Kumar Goswami, the fourth teacher of the Santipore Municipal School, is in the habit of fining and striking off the names of his pupils without reason. Attention to study does not exempt a boy from punishment at the hands of the Baboo, who is also said to be rather indulgent to boys of a fair complexion. What does such partiality mean?

SOM PRAKASH,
Sept. 10th, 1888.

19. The *Som Prakash*, of the 10th September, speaks of Sir Stuart Bayley in very high terms for the promise of pecuniary help made by His Honour to the students reading in the Sanskrit tols of Nuddea. Such patronage of learning is a really kingly work.

**NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,**
Sept. 10th, 1888.

20. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 10th September, says that the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Burdwan, is not well disposed towards the night schools in that division, and he has not therefore given any information in his report regarding those schools. The instruction imparted in these schools is not satisfactory. The gurus who cannot send their students to the central examinations set up night schools in the hope of obtaining rewards. The gurus of upper and lower primary schools also form night schools with their passed pupils with the same object. There are three night schools in the Midnapore district, one of which, situated in Midnapore town, is very good because great interest is taken in it by the members of the Midnapore bar. When many Inspectors of Schools think so well of these night schools, Government should attend to their improvement.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

GAURADUTA,
Sept. 3rd, 1888.

21. The *Gauraduta*, of the 3rd September, draws the attention of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the English Bazar Municipality in Maldah to the following:—Poor people from the surrounding villages bring rice, oil, firewood and grass for sale into the English Bazar town in Maldah. But the municipal ijaradars levy a tax upon them. Even the poor women who earn no more than four or five pice a day by selling grass are compelled by these jaradars to pay one or two pice in the shape of a tax. This is cruelty indeed!

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Sept. 4th, 1888.

22. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 4th September, considers it very shameful to the members of the Burdwan District Board that at five consecutive meetings of the Finance Committee called in their name no business could be done for want of a quorum.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI

23. A correspondent of the same paper approves of the action of the Santipore Municipality in assigning a separate bathing ghât for the Mahomedans of that place.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI

24. A correspondent of the same paper says that as the ferry boats plying on the river Damodar are not secured by railings, passengers often run the risk of falling into the river. Indeed accidents from this cause have been heard of from time to time. The Magistrate of Burdwan should look to the matter.

HINDU RANJIK,
Sept. 5th, 1888.

25. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 5th September, complains of grave irregularity in the assessment of municipal taxes at Rampore Beaulah. Rich and influential men are assessed less heavily than poor

men. Again municipal rates are collected more rigorously from poor people than from rich men. It is said that large sums of money on account of municipal taxes are due from Messrs Ruddock, Edwardes, and Palit, who have been transferred from that station, and that no attempt has been made to recover the dues in question. It is also to be noted that taxes are not regularly collected from the European residents of the Municipality.

26. A correspondent of the same paper says that the condition of Isswar Chandra Mazumdar's tank in the Malopara ward of the Berhampore Municipality is deplorable. The matter was repeatedly

A foul tank and road in Berhampore.

brought to the notice of the authorities during the past two years, but to no purpose. A large number of people use the water of this foul tank for drinking purposes, and the offensive state of the tank may lead to an outbreak of cholera in the hot season. The people living around this tank also make its water dirty, and the Municipality does nothing to prevent them from doing so. A drain has been dug in front of the house of Baboo Dina Bandhu Sanyal to let out the water of the tank; but nothing else has been done to dewater it. If the Municipal authorities have no desire to improve the condition of this tank, they ought not to have wasted the rate-payers' money in making the drain.

The road from Jore Kali Bari to Sahebbazar requires thorough repair, but the Municipal authorities have repaired it very partially, and that in a perfunctory manner.

HINDU RANJIK, Sept. 5th, 1888.

27. A correspondent of the *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 6th September, says that the Gybanda Local Board is constructing village roads, but for

The Gybanda Local Board.

want of a competent supervising officer the work is being badly done, and much money is being wasted. The Local Board is requested to attend to the matter.

RUNGPORE DIK PRAKASH, Sept. 6th, 1888.

28. Another correspondent of the same paper makes the following suggestions in connection with the proposed night-soil service in the Rungpore Municipality:—

Night-soil service in the Rungpore Municipality.

The Municipality will do well to introduce night-soil service, but it should exempt from the night-soil rate the poor people who case themselves on fields away from the town, and who are unable to pay even a house-rates of one anna per month.

RUNGPORE DIK PRAKASH,

29. The *Sanjivani*, of the 8th September, is sorry to find that the Mahomedans of Santipore are no longer allowed to bathe in the ghât assigned for males. The Commissioners of the Santipore

The bathing ghât question in Santipore.

Municipality consider it objectionable on religious grounds to allow Hindus and Mahomedans to bathe in the same ghât. This, however, is a novel view of the matter. For Hindus and Mahomedans are found to bathe in the same ghât all over the country.

SANJIVANI, Sept. 8th, 1888.

30. The same paper asks Dr. Lidderdale, the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, whether he has anything to say in reply to the letter of the Chairman of the Serampore Municipality, reviewing his minute

Dr. Lidderdale and the Serampore Municipality.

on the working of that Municipality. The Chairman rightly says that if Government allows its higher officers to censure municipalities without sufficient cause, no one will feel inclined to undertake municipal work, and then the cause of Local Self-Government will be jeopardised. The Government should enquire why the Serampore Municipality has fallen into the ill graces of the Sanitary Commissioner.

SANJIVANI.

The Local Self-Government scheme would have worked better, if all Government officers had shared Sir Steuart Bayley's own sympathy with it. It is a pity that most officers of Government regard that scheme with great disfavour. It is gratifying to note, however, that the scheme has thrived in spite of the coldness shown to it by the officers of Government, and of the *zoolum* which is practised against it by officers of the type of Messrs. Kirkwood and Posford.

SOM PRAKASH,
Sept. 10th, 1888.

31. A correspondent of the *Som Prakāsh*, of the 10th September, thinks that the assigning of a separate bathing ghât for the Mahomedans of Santipore must be due to the suggestion of some thoughtless person, and hopes that the local Municipal authorities will take particular care to prevent a quarrel between the Hindus and Mahomedans of that place over this unpleasant bathing ghât question.

The bathing ghât question at Santipore.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Sept. 4th, 1888.

32. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 4th September, dwells on the hardship which is caused to zemindars by the strict enforcement of the Sunset Law; and asks Government to make in their favour some provision resembling the one already made on behalf of ryots in the Tenancy Act under which ryots can have the auction sales of their lands in execution of rent decrees set aside by depositing the amounts of those decrees and the expenses of the auction-purchasers. The advantages of a provision like this will be felt by the Government and the zemindars alike. Without some such provision, and without a provision in the law compelling ryots to pay their rents to the zemindars on fixed days, the law requiring the zemindars to pay their own revenues to Government on fixed days at the risk of losing their zemindaris, cannot but be condemned as being in the highest degree partial and unjust.

The operation of the Sunset Law.

(g)—Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.

GAURADUTA,
Sept. 3rd, 1888.

The road from Sadullapur to English Bazar in Maldah.

33. The *Gauraduta*, of the 3rd September, asks the Maldah District Board to metal the road from English Bazar to Sadullapur in Maldah. The road has a large passenger traffic.

SAHACHAR,
Sept. 5th, 1888.

Leaky carriages on the Eastern Bengal Railway line.

34. The *Sahachar*, of the 5th September, hopes that as most of the carriages used in the Southern Branch of the Eastern Bengal Railway line have leaky roofs, the authorities should at once repair them, and, if possible, replace them by new ones.

SAHACHAR.

A lock at the khal at Dantia in 24-Pergunnahs.

35. The same paper says that, in consequence of there being no lock at the khal at Dantia to regulate the flow of the Hughli water through it, some 8 or 10 villages near Dakhineswara were recently submerged. The inhabitants of the villages were consequently subjected to great inconvenience. The Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs should see that the proposal made some years ago by Rai Prasanna Kumar Banerjee, Bahadur, Chairman of the Barahnagar Municipality, for the construction of a lock at the khal, is carried out. As for the obstruction to drainage caused in those parts by the paucity of outlets for water through the railway embankment, the Railway authorities should be asked to look to the matter.

The Railway Conference.

Conference to the following points:—

1. Overcrowding in third class carriages.
2. Want of latrines in third class carriages.
3. Absence of proper accommodation for women in intermediate and third class carriages.
4. General want of a rule like that in operation at the Howrah station, allowing passengers to buy tickets at any time they please.
5. The rude behaviour of railway officers and employés towards passengers, and the introduction of educated men into railway service as a corrective measure.
6. Absence of proper arrangements for the safety of female passengers.
7. Supply of good drinking water to passengers.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Sept. 7th, 1888.

37. The *Bangabasi*, of the 8th September, says that the prospectus issued some time ago mentioning the matters to be discussed by the Railway Conference now sitting at Simla has confirmed its belief that no good will result from the deliberations of the Conference. Again, when the programme of the Conference has been published for general information, why is the Conference itself sitting with closed doors? Will the Conference do political business?

The Railway Conference.

BANGABASI,
Sept. 8th, 1888.

38. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the want of good roads at Sarupnagar, Sanrapul, and Nalabara, villages in the 24-Pergunnahs district.

Want of roads in the 24-Pergunnahs district.

BANGABASI.

39. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 8th September, makes the following additional suggestions for the consideration of the Railway Conference:—

The Railway Conference.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 8th, 1888.

- (1) Bathrooms for both males and females should be attached to third class carriages.
- (2) Passengers can now use tickets only on the day on which they are issued, and not on the following day. This is a very unfair rule, and should be abolished.
- (3) Railway employés are generally overworked. In many stations one station-master and one signaller have to work day and night, and they are not allowed relieving hands even when goods trains run all day and night. This state of things is one principal cause of railway accidents, and it therefore requires to be altered.
- (4) Station-masters, guards and signallers have to perform very responsible work, and yet they are not allowed to enjoy rest. Not to speak of holidays, they have to work even on Sundays. They are not allowed privilege leave after a year's hard labour. They do not even get leave after five or six years' hard labour.
- (5). Railway officers and employés should be granted free passes every year during holidays.

40. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 10th September, says that it is the East Indian Railway Company who are responsible for the mischief which has been caused by the floods in the Damodar to the villages on its western bank. For it is that Company who, instead of constructing a sufficient number of culverts under their line for the purpose of providing

The East Indian Railway and floods in the Damodar.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 10th, 1888.

a free passage for the Damodar water, got the embankment in the western side of the river opened in several places, and thus became the indirect cause of the devastations which have since then visited that part of the country. The zemindars of the villages which suffer most from these floods of the Damodar should therefore bring an action against the Company in a court of law, and the Baboos, instead of being absorbed in this Congress movement, should interest themselves in this matter.

(A)—General.

GAURADUTA,
Sept. 3rd, 1888.

41. The *Gauraduta*, of the 3rd September, asks the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division to explain why he is going to transfer the head-quarters of his Division from Rampore Beaulah to Saidpore. The transfer in question will not be convenient in any way.

SANVAD PRABHAKAR,
Sept. 3rd 1888.

42. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 3rd September, is glad to hear that Mr. Edgar has proposed a wider circulation of the Confidential Report on Native Papers.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Sept. 4th 1888.

43. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 4th September, describes at length the mischief caused by the floods in the river Damodar to hundreds of villages situated on its banks, and condemns in strong language the indifference of Government in the matter of repairing the breach in the embankment of the river near Jankuli. Government spends money very freely for the purpose of repairing breaches in the embankment on the western bank of the river, sending military expeditions to Sikkim and other places, and administering Upper Burma. But it pleads a pauper's poverty whenever it is asked to repair the breach at Jankuli. Does it not consider it to be its duty to protect so many of its subjects from these devastating floods? And seeing that it can achieve even impossibilities, is it to be believed that it considers it beyond its engineering power and skill to repair the breach at Jankuli?

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

44. A correspondent of the same paper says that now that Deputy Magistrates no longer go on commission to register deeds executed by native ladies, who cannot appear in public, and separate officers have been appointed to do that duty, the registration fee of 10 rupees fixed for registration work of that kind ought to be reduced to Rs. 5.

SANACHAR,
Sept. 5th, 1888.

45. The *Sanachar*, of the 5th September, says that the practice obtaining among the European inspecting officers of Government of confining their inspection among the native clerks and officers is objectionable, and that for three reasons,—first, because it makes the European clerks and officers of Government think that they are practically above supervision, and so tends to make them negligent in the discharge of their duties; secondly, because it makes the native officers jealous of their European brethren in the public service, and form a low opinion of the impartiality and sense of justice of the higher European officers of Government; and thirdly, because it provokes the native officers of Government into imitating the example of their European superiors in the matter of shewing undue favour to their own countrymen serving under them.

Reference is then made to the inspection tour of Sir Stuart Bayley, and His Honour is asked to publish the results of his inspection, when completed, in a separate minute or report, and not simply to embody them, as is usually done, in the Annual Administration Report. The press, as the representatives of the people, has a right to call for such a report from Sir Stuart Bayley, the representative of the ruling power.

46. The same paper, referring to the Central Mahomedan Association's memorial to Government on the subject of the appointment of Mahomedans to the public service, observes as follows:—

SAHACHAR,
Sept. 5th, 1898.

In his answer to the memorial, Sir Steuart Bayley has proved by statistical evidence that the statement of the memorialists that the Mahomedans have nowhere received their just share of appointments to the public service is without foundation. The fact is, that not only have the claims of the Mahomedans in this respect not been overlooked, but generally speaking undue preference has been often given to them. For it has often happened that Hindu candidates for employment in the public service have had to go to the wall before Mahomedan rivals, equal or even inferior to themselves in point of education and ability.

In his reply to the address presented to him by the Mahomedan community of Pubna, the Lieutenant-Governor said that, as the Mahomedans have no special claim against Government, their appointment to the public service will mainly depend upon their ability and fitness. This reply seems to have displeased some Mahomedans, and accordingly Sir Steuart Bayley had to be more guarded in his speech to his Mahomedan audience at Commilla. At Commilla His Honour spoke to this effect:—"While appointments to higher posts in the public service would depend solely on the fitness of the candidates for such posts, those to lower posts in the same service would be given to the Mahomedan candidates according to their number.

Surely Sir Steuart has made a little exhibition of weakness here. His Honour's Commilla speech will encourage Mahomedans in making unreasonable demands for Government employment.

But perhaps, after all, His Honour himself is not much to blame for this. His Honour only acts under orders from superior authority, and cannot be expected to give unqualified effect to a policy which is not approved by that authority.

Be that as it may, the rulers of this country will do well to bear in mind that strict justice is the only means by which they can make their rule acceptable to the people, and that a policy, like the one enunciated by Sir Steuart Bayley, namely, making fitness the only condition of appointment to one class of posts only, and not to another, is not a strictly just policy, and will on that account never secure the support and approbation of the whole Indian people.

47. The same paper says that the proposal made at the instance of the weavers of Lancashire to pass an Act, curtailing hours of factory work in India, will not be carried into effect in Lord Dufferin's time. Lord Lansdowne will probably have to deal with the question. Thus it seems that Lord Lansdowne will have to pass through a severe ordeal at the very outset of his administration—an ordeal, which will clearly show whether His Lordship is a real friend of India or not.

SAHACHAR.

48. The same paper expresses dissatisfaction at the Secretary of State for India having disallowed the proposal of the Madras Government to increase the salaries of its tehsildars in that Presidency, and observes that, while immense sums of money are spent for military purposes, objection is taken on financial grounds to the prosecution of very necessary measures of civil reform.

SAHACHAR.

49. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 6th September, says that it is no wonder that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces should feel delighted at the increased sale of stamps in those provinces. For this increased sale of stamps means increased poverty of the agricultural classes, which has

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Sept. 6th, 1898.

RUNGPORE DIX
PRAKASH,
Sept. 6th, 1888.

compelled them to borrow money on bonds more largely than in other years. The Government in this country rejoices at all increase of its revenue, even though such increase imply increased popular misery.

50. A correspondent of the *Rungpore Dix Prakash*, of the 6th

The Gybanda sub-treasury, Rung-
pore.

September, says that, as currency notes are not now cashed in the Gybanda sub-treasury, the impression has gained ground that Govern-
ment will no longer accept currency notes. Currency notes are not on this account now accepted in the local market, and jute merchants have been consequently put to serious inconvenience.

SAMAYA,
Sept. 7th, 1888.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Pubna
speech.

51. The *Samaya*, of the 7th September, praises the Lieutenant-Governor for his Pubna speech, and asks Sir Auckland Colvin to take

lesson by it.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Sept. 7th, 1888.

The office of the Board of Revenue.

52. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 7th September, has the following on the Board of Revenue:—

One day Mr. Augustine submitted some papers to Mr. Buckland for orders, and Mr. Buckland wrote upon the papers the words—"To Mr. Collector." Upon Mr. Augustine again submitting the papers to Mr. Buckland, he was fined Rs. 50. Such capriciousness as Mr. Buckland displayed on this occasion was unknown even in the days of the Mussulman Nawabs. Baboo Khetra Pal Chakrabarti, Head Assistant, Salt Sale Department, who is a favourite of Mr. Ord, has been awarded a promotion upon the retirement of Mr. Augustine. But strange to say he is drawing the increased salary without leaving the guddy of the Opium Department. Who shall explain the mystery of this arrangement?

Recently a salt-broker, named Jibana Krishna Dutt, came to Baboo Khetra Pal, and requested him to do some work for him. This Khetra Baboo declined to do. Thereupon the broker turned round upon him, and said in an angry tone—"I have been all along rendering *pūja* to you, and you now refuse to do a little job for me. Well, I shall make a full disclosure before the Secretaries." After this the matter was quietly settled. Mr. Ord knows all this, and has maintained strict silence about it.

URDU GUIDE,
Sept. 8th, 1887

53. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 8th September, says that as Government is going to appoint another Native Judge in the Calcutta High Court, it should not this time overlook the claims of Mussulmans to a Judgeship in that Court. There are many Mahomedans perfectly qualified for a High Court Judgeship. If Government therefore dose not appoint a Mahomedan Judge this time, people will say that it is not friendly to the Mahomedan community.

BANGABASI,
Sept. 8th, 1888.

54. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 8th September, says that mails are delivered at Jorepukur through the Dulai Post Office in Pubna. Jorepukur

is situated at a distance of two miles from Dulai, and yet the mails are not regularly delivered there. The peon has not delivered mails at the village for the last two months. In fact, mails are seldom delivered there during the rainy season. A boat allowance of Rs. 20 was sanctioned by Government for the delivery of mails during the rainy season, and this, it seems, the peon misappropriates. The matter has been reported to the authorities, but to no purpose. The Postmaster of Pubna and the Inspector of Post Offices are again requested to look to the matter.

BANGABASI.

55. Another correspondent of the same paper is sorry to find that the Inspector of Post Offices has removed the Chachna Post Office from the railway station

The Chachna Post Office in Arrah.

to the local bazar, and ordered the sale of the old Post Office building. The removal of the Post Office will be a source of great public inconvenience.

56. The *Sanjivani*, of the 8th September, says that poppy cultivation is now being carried on in China so extensively that it appears probable that in the course of a few years the Chinese will be able to export their opium to foreign countries. India now derives an income of 9 crores of rupees from the sale of opium in China, and if Indian opium is no longer required by that country, the Government will be placed in a financially critical situation. It therefore behoves Government to be cautious in time with a view of preventing the financial disaster which is threatened by the expected loss of the opium revenue. Additional taxation as a means of replacing that revenue being out of the question, the only precaution which the Government can adopt is to reduce its expenditure as largely as possible. And it has therefore become absolutely necessary for Government to take measures at once for employing natives more largely in the public service on smaller salaries, for reducing all high salaries, for increasing the number of native soldiers, and for reducing the number of European soldiers.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 8th, 1888.

The Calcutta Medical College Hospital.

57. Baboo Nagendra Nath Chowdhury, of 55—2, Machua Bazar Road, Calcutta, writes as follows in the same paper:—

SANJIVANI.

"I got an attack of eye disease and went to the Medical College Hospital for treatment on the 27th August last. I found a fifth class student of the Medical College distributing medicines to old patients. The Doctor Sahib had not come even then. The Doctor Sahib once examines all new patients, and the students of the college dispose of all old patients. Being a new patient, I was taken to the Doctor Sahib. He examined my eyes and prescribed two medicines for me. The students then told me to go downstairs, where they said medicines would be supplied to me.

I asked them at what intervals I should have to take the medicines, and what other means I should have to adopt. They told me in reply that the compounder who would supply the medicines would give me full instructions on those points. I went downstairs; there was a crowd at the door of the compounding room. I made over an empty phial and the prescription to a Mahomedan officer, who gave me one medicine after 10 minutes. I asked him "where is the other medicine?" He replied—to take away that medicine to-day and come again to-morrow. The following conversation then took place:—

Question.—At what intervals is this medicine to be taken, and what should be the quantity of each dose.

Answer.—I do not know that.

Question.—Is the medicine to be taken internally?

Answer.—I do not know that. Thereupon he added in an angry tone "what is your ailment?" I replied, I will not tell you that. I have given you the prescription, read it and give me the proper medicine.

This very much enraged him, and he told me angrily, "you shall not get any more medicine." I next asked him to read the prescription and to give me the other medicine. He threw the prescription down and went away without saying a word. I showed the prescription to a Sahib who was sitting inside the compounding room. On reading it, he ordered a little ointment to be given to me, which was done. I asked the Sahib what I was to do with the medicine. The Sahib enquired what my ailment was. I said I was suffering from eye disease.

The Sahib told me to apply the medicine on the eyelids. I next asked the Sahib—"Shall I take the medicine in the phial internally at intervals of

12 hours? The Sahib replied "Do not take it internally, do not take it internally. It is a poison. It is only to be applied externally."

I felt astounded, for the Mahomedan compounder had directed me a few minutes back to take this very poison internally. I came out and dashed the phial of medicine on the ground. I have lost all faith in the medicines which are supplied at the hospital dispensary.

The editor observes that the public was not hitherto aware that such grave irregularities exist in the principal Government Hospital at the metropolis, and requests Dr. Coates, the able Principal of the Medical College, to enquire into these serious allegations.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 8th, 1888.

58. Another correspondent of the same paper contradicts the statement made in the preceding issue of this paper that Mr. Manisty, the Magistrate of Pubna has never shown Mahomedan proclivities in that district (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 8th September 1888, paragraph 89).

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 9th, 1888.

59. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 9th September, referring to the proposal to appoint another Native Judge to the Calcutta High Court, observes as follows:—

As the practice of selecting Native Judges for the High Court from among the native pleaders of that Court has almost acquired the force of law, it cannot, with propriety, be departed from in the present instance in favour of a native barrister. Thus Mr. Amir Ali is excluded. As for the *Englishman's* proposal that the new Native Judge of the High Court should be a Mahomedan, it may be observed that, as appointments to Judgeships in the High Court are made on the principle of fitness alone, and as there are not among the Mahomedan pleaders of that Court men who can compare in point of fitness with such Bengali pleaders as Baboos Rasbehari and Gurudas, the appointment of a Mahomedan Judge is out of the question.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Sept. 9th, 1888.

60. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 9th September, supports the prayer of the people of Noakhally for the enlargement of this district.

SOM PRAKASH,
Sept. 10th, 1888.]

61. The *Som Prakash*, of the 10th September, takes exception to the action Mr. Kisch, Postmaster-General of Bengal, in allowing Mr. Owens, his Personal Assistant, to officiate for the Deputy Postmaster-General of Assam, who is on leave, in supersession of an older and more experienced officer in the Postal service, Baboo Bishun Chandra Datta.

SOM PRAKASH.

62. The same paper asks the Lieutenant-Governor not to give his consent to the abolition of the competitive examination for the selection of candidates for the Subordinate Executive Service, and reminds His Honour that it was he who on a previous occasion defended that examination.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Sept. 10th, 1888.

63. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 10th September, says that Government now seems to be regarding its sepoy soldier a little more favourably than before.

It has now had the courage to place in the sepoy's hand the Martini-Henry, which its English soldier has cast off, and it has now for the first time appointed a sepoy as the chief officer of a regiment in Burma. These acts of the Government will in some measure reassure and encourage the sepoy. But Government still makes great distinction between its native and its European soldier. The gallantry which obtains for its European soldier a knighthood or a peerage obtains for its native soldier nothing better than a Khan Bahadurship or a Sabadar Bahadurship. No less an authority than Sir Charles Napier has borne testimony to the sterling merits of the sepoy

as a fighter, and to his fitness to be an officer, and pointed out the danger that will lie in excluding him from officerships. Let the English Government then do justice to its sepoy soldier. Akber was able to consolidate and strengthen Moghul supremacy in India by following a policy of justice towards his Hindu and his Mussulman soldier and subject alike, whilst Aurangzebe paved the way for the downfall of the Moghul empire by pursuing a policy of injustice and distrust towards his Hindu subjects. That the English Government is safe in spite of its policy of distrust of its native subjects is because it is a very cautious Government. But no amount of cautiousness will keep a distrustful Government for ever out of the reach of danger.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

64. The *Samaya*, of the 7th September, cannot believe the story told by a Punjabi correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* that the Raja of Mundi in the North-West forcibly caused the beards of his Mussulman subjects to be shaved on the occasion of his mother's death. Perhaps the story is the fabrication of some enemies of the Raja.

SAMAYA,
Sept. 7th, 1888.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

65. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 4th September, describes the distress caused by the floods in the river Damodar to the people of Sankte, Alaguna, Uchitapur Gunar, Belari, and other villages within the jurisdiction of the Royna thana, in the district of Burdwan, and says that if the Kind Government only sees the miseries of the people, it will certainly feel impelled to devise means for relieving their sufferings.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Sept. 4th, 1888.

66. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 5th September, says that excessive rainfall at Kansat, in Mymensingh, has damaged both the *aus* and *aman* paddy crops. Water has entered people's houses at Diar and its neighbourhood. The sufferings of the people know no bounds. The *ula* grass, bamboos, and mulberry leaves have also been destroyed, and the condition of the silk cocoons is not good.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Sept. 5th, 1888.

67. Another correspondent of the same paper says that the breach caused in the Mirpore embankment, near Jiagunge, in Murshidabad, has led to the devastation of the Mirpore, Debipore, Chowni, and Bahadurpore villages. The people of those villages have deserted their homes, leaving all their property behind. Many houses have come down. All this misery is due to the carelessness of the overseers, who, by a timely repair of the embankment at a cost of Rs. 50, could have prevented the present loss of property to the extent of 50 or 60 thousand rupees. The breach caused in the Bendobata embankment on the other bank of the river has led to the overflowing of Azimgunge.

HINDU RANJIKA.

68. The *Jagabasi*, of the 6th September, says that the damage done to the crops all over the country is giving rise to the apprehension in the public mind that there will be famine in the country. Reports have been received from the Sundarban correspondent of this paper that the condition of the crops in that part of the country is miserable.

JAGATEVASI,
Sept. 6th, 1888.

69. The *Samaya*, of the 7th September, dwells at length on the distress now prevailing at Angul in Orissa, and says that, according to a correspondent of the

SAMAYA,
Sept. 7th, 1888.

Utkal Dipika newspaper, some 32 people have already died there of starvation, and that the officers of Government, instead of remitting rents, are realising them by forcible means. Will Government look to the matter?

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Sept. 7th, 1888.

70. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 7th September, says that, owing to breaches in the embankment at Pathuriaghata and Nutanapara and other places near them, the village of Patuli, in the district of Burdwan, has been reduced to a miserable condition. The breach at Nutanapara is due to the negligence of the zemindars. If Government does not interfere in the matter and get the breach repaired, there will be a total failure of the crops and consequent famine at Patuli and certain other villages, such as Natunapara, Gangapore, Basudevapore, &c.

BANGABASI,
Sept. 8th, 1888.

71. The *Bangabasi*, of the 8th September, says that the famine in Orissa is assuming a serious aspect. Thirty-two persons have already died of starvation there. The Lieutenant-Governor should at once visit the famine-stricken tract and see the condition of the people with his own eyes, and make arrangements for saving their lives.

BANGABASI.

72. The same paper says that the Damodar overflowed its banks on the 1st and the 11th Bhadra last. The flood-water entered the neighbouring villages and submerged them. Many houses came down, and the people were seized with a panic. They left their homes and took shelter in rich people's pucca houses, or on the high banks of tanks. Most of the people had to starve. The water entering through the breach at Jankuli has devastated the surrounding villages.

The people of one of the inundated villages said to the special correspondent of this paper: "Take us to Calcutta; we shall catch hold of the wheels of the Lieutenant-Governor's carriage, and tell him either to repair the breach at Jankuli, or to drive his gharry over our necks." Other people said: "We shall pray to Government either to shoot our wives and children dead, or to repair the breach. Our present slow torture is unbearable." Others again said: "We shall seize the Governor's feet and fall prostrate before him." All this they said with tears in their eyes, and their words deeply moved the correspondent. It has been roughly calculated that the loss of property caused by the floods amounts to 10 lakhs of rupees. Many people have become utterly destitute. So much so indeed that they have not even a second piece of cloth. Generally the distress is very severe, and rice cannot be had in some of the villages. Government is entreated to enquire into the distress in the undermentioned villages, and to relieve the suffering people there:—

(1) *Jankuli*.—The whole village is submerged.
(2) *Nashipur*.—Is inhabited by 250 cultivators whose houses have come down. The standing crops have been destroyed by the accumulation of sand on the fields. Many have left the village, and those who remain there still are in great distress.

(3) *Balarampur and Gangarampur*.—These villages are inhabited by about 400 people. The houses of the labouring people have all come down. The houses of Kali Charan Halder, Hem Chander Halder, Kedar Nath Halder, and Nil Madhub Halder have also come down. The floors of rooms in every house are still under water. There is great distress in this village too.

(4) *Baru Gram*.—Three-fourths of the houses in this village have come down, and the houses of the following persons have been destroyed wholly or in part:—

Dina Nath Mukherji, Chandra Sekhar Ghosal, Ajodhya Ram Bhattacharya, Madhab Chandra Basu, Aghor Nath Ghosh, Hera Lal Mitra, the

late Madhu Sudan Ghosh, and Gopal, Benode, Makhum, Girish and Nalu Bagdis, and Saurabhi Bewa, and Ujali Bewa and Ram Dhan, Hari Das, Bhuth Nath, Chandi, and Behari Bagdis, and Gopal, Nabin, Harish, Baburam, and Kader Bagdis, and Khiri Bewa, Padma Bewa, and Sani Bewa, and Sham Bagdi, Haru Janti, Ram Gopal Bagdi, Prasanna Bewa, Shari Bewa, Haru Bagdi, Gobind Bagdi, Mahesh Bagdi, Khettra Barui, Bindu Baishnavi, Shaudamini, Bewa, Hari Das Ghosh, Dwaraka Nath Jogi, Revati Dhobani, Mahesh Jogi, Hari Jogi, Nobin Sarakar, Khettra De, Rakhal Madak, Bhairab Kumbhakar, Shama Bagdi, Harish Bagdi, Behari Bagdi, and Nader Chand Bagdi.

The stores of paddy belonging to the following persons have been damaged:—

Dina Nath Mukherji, Hara Lal Mitra, Ram Dhan Bagdi, Shama Bagdi and others.

There is also great distress in the following villages:—Nutan Gram, Salingdanga, and Lakra. Government aid is necessary. The crops are wholly destroyed, and the fish in the tanks have been washed away. Government aid necessary.

(5) *Boro*.—There is great distress in this village. The houses of the following persons have come down wholly or in part:—

Haradhan Basu, Jaineswar Ghosh, Girish Chandra Ghosh, Rassik Chandra Hazra, Lal Behari Basu, Purna Chandra Basu, Govind Adhikari, Chhaku Bagdi, Kailas Bagdi, Iswar Bagdi, Noda Bagdi, Haridasi Bewa, Lalu Kahar and others. Hara Dhan Basu has lost 60 maunds of molasses.

(6) *Astekur*.—There is great distress in this village. The village has been in fact converted into a waste. Its cattle are all washed away. Two boys have died by the coming down of a roof.

(7). Sadipur, Krishnapur, Kanakpore, Hebutpur, Chalbalpur, Chalghar, Natun Ram Nathpur, Adampur, Ranga Faridpur, Hijalla, Anbona, Uchitpur, Gunar, Sanktia, Debipur, Dakhinkul, Piandal, Meral, and many other villages were submerged, and many houses have fallen. The cattle of some persons have also been washed away. The crops are destroyed, and the majority of the people are in great distress.

(8). *Haripur*.—There is a dangerous breach at Singhababini in this village. If the breach is not soon repaired, Haripur and the adjoining villages will be submerged. The present condition of the village is very bad.

(9). *Rajarampur*.—There is great distress in the three villages—Sri-krisnapur, Jotsriram and Rajarampur. Many large *pucca* buildings, to say nothing of *kutchha* buildings, have come down.

(10). *Gotan*.—This village is inhabited by about 1,000 people, among whom are many respectable men. If the breach at Jankuli remains open for some time longer, this village will be ruined. It is no exaggeration to say that the people have lost everything they had in this flood. Their houses, lands, and trees are all gone. They do not know which way to turn for help. There is no fixed price for rice, and rice cannot often be had even for money. People are getting diarrhoea by living upon herbs and leaves. It is impossible to ascertain the number of those whose houses have come down. A list of their names will take up one quire of paper. The people will die if Government does not relieve them.

(11) *Tailara*.—No traces or vestiges of houses are to be seen at Tailara and Damunna. During the flood every man, so to say, lived upon trees without any food to eat.

(12) *Ratashpur*.—The crops and the majority of the houses in the villages Nizampur, Sahapur, Tala Atapur, Kotsimul, Singarpur, Nrisinghapur,

Futtapur, Adampur, Moideepur, Mogra, Subaldaha, Kumar, Gora, Milut, Pashasanda, Barpur, and Saknara have been destroyed.

The correspondent has not yet been able to ascertain how many other villages have suffered in the same manner. The country there is covered with water as far as the eye reaches. He considers it certain that many will die if Government does not send relief. It is strange, however, that no Government officer has as yet visited the locality.

BANGABASI.
Sept. 8th, 1888.

73. A correspondent of the same paper reports that the Dwarakeswar and Manikarnika rivers flowing through the district of Beerbhoom have overflowed their banks, devastating Mallikpur, Batashpur, Ola, Sheikhpur, Shewrah, Gumra, Kendara, Chandrahat, Bania, Indranarainpur, Akhanpur and other villages, and that a large number of men and cattle have been washed away. Who will protect the people now?

The overflowing of the Dwarakeswar and Manikarnika rivers in Beerbhoom.

BANGABASI.

74. Another correspondent of the same paper reports that the Ajaya river has overflowed its embankment and inundated Futtapur, Marukhara, Nabagram, Palagram, Urria, Ayma, Barunia and 25 other villages. The paddy plants have been submerged and houses have come down. The harvest during the last two years was not good, and a failure of crops this year will produce deaths from starvation. If Government does not build the Ajaya embankment strongly, the people there will be compelled to leave the country.

The overflowing of the Ajaya in Burdwan.

BANGABASI.

74. The Uluberia correspondent of the same paper says that the Damodar and Rupnarain rivers, flowing through the Howrah district, have overflowed their banks and inundated many villages within the Uluberia sub-division. Men, houses, and trees have been washed away, and the flood water has entered people's houses. The people are wailing in distress. The crops are rotting in the field, and the people are starving for want of food. Will not Government repair the embankment of the Damodar?

The overflowing of the Damodar and Rupnarain rivers in the Howrah district.

BANGABASI.

75. A correspondent of the same paper says that the Bhagirathi river has, by overflowing its banks at Belpukur, a village in Nuddea, damaged *aus* and *amun* paddy plants.

Floods at Belpukur in Nuddea.

BANGABASI.

76. The Jehanabad correspondent of the same paper reports that the Damodar has overflowed its embankment and thus devastated Gobindapur, Kalimba, Atghara, Srirampur, Kyba, Jankari, Jagannathpur, Sekandarpur, Thamlanowshar, Radhanagar, Kotor, Khanakul, Gopalnagar, Krishnagar, Chawkbhadra, Sainbona, Raghunathpur, Khamargari, Saikbanda, Satnasha, Khadali, and upwards of one hundred other villages within the Jehanabad sub-division of the Hooghli district. Even the oldest men living there say that they never before saw such a flood as this. The delivery of the mails was stopped for a week. The *aus* and *amun* paddy plants have been damaged, and the price of rice has been very high. The fish in the tanks have all been washed away.

Floods in the Jehanabad sub-division of the Hooghli district.

BANGABASI.

77. A correspondent of the same paper reports that excessive rainfall has inundated fourteen pergunnahs in the Contai sub-division of the Midnapur district, namely, Pataspur, Narnamutha, Sujamutha, Jalamutha, Bhuamutha, Amrasi, Bajarpur, Dandasara, and others. The giving way of the embankment of the marsh, called the Barachowka jala, has been the cause of this fearful flood. These fourteen pergunnahs have become one continuous sheet of water. Many houses have come down. People are living on the tops of

Excessive rainfall in Midnapur.

their fallen houses, and are wailing in distress, and the sounds of falling houses and the cries of men and cattle are rending the skies. The mouth of the Chowmuk khal through which the water of the Barachowka marsh used to escape is silted up, and the submerging of the country is due to this cause. The embankment around the marsh is also in a dilapidated condition. Will not Government do something to enable this vast collection of water to get out?

78. Another correspondent of the same paper says that on account of floods a small portion only of *aus* paddy has been reaped in the Jangipur sub-division of the Murshidabad district. The people there are therefore greatly depressed.

79. Another correspondent of the same paper says that the country around Krishnagunge in Nuddea has been submerged in the floods. The breach in the Kulis embankment may one day devastate 127 villages, and yet it has not been repaired. These yearly floods have been ruining the people, and yet the Sub-Inspector of the Krishnagunge thanna will not report to the District Magistrate the miserable condition of the distressed people. The *aus* crop has been completely damaged, and the people are suffering severely from scarcity of food. Who will save the poor people at this critical time?

80. A correspondent of the same paper, says that the giving way of the embankment at Navadwip, has led to the inundation of that village. Water has entered people's houses and their sufferings know no bounds. The local municipal authorities had asked the Magistrate of Nuddea to repair the embankment, but the Magistrate did not do so and directed the municipality to ask the zemindars to repair the embankment. The Magistrate had also assured the municipality that there would be no flood in Nuddea this year!

81. Another correspondent of the same paper, says that excessive rainfall has led to the overflowing of the rivers, flowing through the Moyna pergunnah in Midnapore.

The breach in the embankment of the Paschimnadi has led to the inundation of the villages situated near it. Many poor men's houses have come down, and nothing but mournful wails are now to be heard in that part of the country. Many men and cattle have been washed away. The accumulated water cannot go out on account of the Government embankments by which it has been cooped up.

82. The *Sanjivani*, of the 8th September, publishes the following reports of floods received by it from mofussil correspondence:—

Kumarkhali in Nuddea.—Kumarkhali and the surrounding villages are inundated.

Baramohan in Midnapore.—The villages within the jurisdiction of the Narayangur thana have been submerged. Many houses have been washed away and men and cattle have perished.

Lalgur in Midnapore.—The embankment of the Kansabati river has given way at Lalgur, and the Kashijora pergunnah has been consequently devastated. The standing crops have been destroyed and in some places men, cattle, and houses, have been washed away. It is hoped that Government will relieve the sufferings of the people of this pergunnah by repairing the breach in the embankment of the Kansabati.

Baniban in the Uluberia Sub-division of the Howrah District.—The standing crops have been submerged. The prospects of the paddy crops are not cheerful. Great scarcity prevails in the village. The people are greatly dejected and know not how to find money for paying rent to the landlord.

BANGABASI,
Sept. 8th, 1883.

BANGABASI

BANGABASI.

BANGABASI.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 8th, 1883.

Baneswarpur in Hughli.—The Bhagirathi has, by overflowing its banks, flooded Durlabhpur, Rampur, Sripur, Balagori, and other villages in the Hughli district. Many houses have come down.

Bhangamora in Hughli.—The whole tract about 250 square miles in area from Haripur Natu, a little to the east of the Burdwan Sadarghat, on the north, to 4 or 6 miles southward of Khanakul Krishnagar, and from Dihibatpur on the east to Balundi, comprising upwards of 154 villages is flooded. Not more than 2 annas of the *aus* and *amun* crops in these villages will be obtained. The correspondent who is Secretary to the Bhangamora Sanjivani Sabha, says that he is consoling the distressed people in the villages by assuring them that the Lieutenant-Governor will relieve their distress.

Reports of the floods have been sent to the Lieutenant-Governor, and to the Magistrates of Hughli and Burdwan, but no replies have been yet received from them.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Sept. 9th, 1888.

83. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 9th September, says that owing to the absence of rainfall in the months of Baisack, Jaistha, and Asar there has been a total failure of the *aus* crop throughout the district of Noakhali. As for the *amun* crop, the excessive rainfall of the month of Bhadra has all but destroyed it. The price of rice is daily increasing. The general outlook is most gloomy.

Crops in the district of Noakhali.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 9th, 1888.

84. The *Dainik and Samāchār Chandrikā*, of the 9th September, says that about 200 square miles of land in the sub-division of Tumlook are under water. Pataspur is in great danger. Will not the government of Sir Stuart Bayley now desist from collecting rents in the khas mehals? Ghatal is flooded. Everywhere the prospects of the *amun* crop are gloomy, and famine is staring the country in the face. Let Sir Stuart Bayley take timely warning.

The outlook all over the country.

SOM PRAKASH,
Sept. 10th, 1888.

85. A correspondent of the *Som Prakāsh*, of the 10th September, says that a storm, attended with heavy rainfall, passed over Santipur on the 23rd and 24th August last, and caused severe distress to the people of Malpara, Muchipara, Brahmatala, and Akperepara, and other parts of the town. Some of the villages near Sonpur, such as Bholadanga, Mathea, Manick bazar, &c., have also been completely submerged, and crops worth about 2 lakhs of rupees have been destroyed.

Storm and rain at Santipur.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Sept. 16th, 1888.

86. The *Navavibhakar Sādharaṇī*, of the 10th September, publishes the following letter from some ryots of the Midnapore khas mahals, describing the distress caused there by the recent floods, and hopes that Government will maintain its reputation by speedily removing that distress:—

Distress in the Midnapore Khas-mehals.

“The Kalinagar river was the channel by which the water of Pataspur, Paharpur, Dantakharai, Jalamutha, Keuramalat, Erenchā, Pattaspur, Bajar-pur, Bhuinamuta, Naruamata, Sujamuta, Amarasi, Bayendabazar, Majnamutha, and other pergunnahs in the Khas mehals of the Contai sub-division of the Midnapore district, was drained out. The obstruction of drainage caused by the gradual filling up of the mouth of that river by the deposit of silt from the sea has damaged the paddy crops for some years past. The people of that part cannot do without paddy crops. They had been, therefore, up to this time maintaining themselves, and paying rents by borrowing money on the security of their lands and houses. Last year, this water-channel was completely obstructed, and this rendered the water in the pergunnahs foul, which is the reason that there were many deaths from cholera and malaria. To crown the whole, the rainfall and storm of the 9th Bhadra last has caused the

water of the higher pergunnahs to run down to the lower ones, thus producing a flood in the latter. The flood is so heavy that no speck of earth, save the Government pillars and embankments, can be seen. The crops in the fields are almost wholly rotten by remaining under water 5 to 6 feet deep. As there is no channel through which the water can escape, the water, which has accumulated in the fields, will remain so long as it is not dried up by the sun. The houses of many people are threatening to come down, and many, whose houses are gone, have taken shelter on the Government pillars. The ryots are selling their cattle, indispensable in agricultural operations, to traders at small prices, because they have no place to keep them in, and are absolutely in want of fodder for them. For want of proper food, the ryots are living upon the roots of trees and upon wild herbs, and are therefore falling sick. Some have some small stores of corn. But for want of a place in which to husk it, they are living only upon fried corn. The mahajans, who lent away all their money in former years, are now as poor as their debtors. Though some mahajans have still some corn left, they refuse to lend it because they see that there is no hope of recovering it. The ryots are thus perfectly helpless, and they will not be able to save their lives if Government does not help them. When the people, in former years, petitioned Government to take measures for the drainage of their villages and pergunnahs, they were full of the hope that their prayer would be heard. And it was only in this hope that many of them did not remove elsewhere during the last five or six years. If Government does not now save the lives of thousands of its subjects by affording them relief and if it does not make prompt arrangements for draining out the collected waters of the pergunnahs the whole tract will, for certain, be deserted. And the tract is not insignificant in area. It is in fact about 500 square miles, and it has a population of about a lakh and a half. It is deeply to be regretted that though the people of that part live near the sea, they are in such unforeseen distress, simply for want of drainage. We cannot understand whether this is due to the carelessness of the officers of the civilised English Government or whether it is the consequence of some serious transgression of God's law by the unfortunate people. It is for Government to decide this, and to remedy the evil. Why should a people, with a Government to look after them, suffer from such anxiety and distress? The people are exercised by the thought that their distress will not be at an end so long as it does not come to the notice of Government. This is why we are shedding tears in this our danger and distress. Let Government now save us

Jadu Nath Roy	...	...	...	Analberia.
Kali Prasad Beya	...	...	...	Kumirajor.
Madhu Sudan Das	...	...	...	Arjunnagar.
Chandra Mohan Das	...	...	...	Madhyabila.
Ganga Narain Bhuina	...	...	...	Mugberia.

our address is Mugberya, Heriya Post Office, Zilla Midnapore."

87. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika* of the 11th September, says that the information which is given every week in the *Calcutta Gazette* regarding the prospects of the crops in different parts of

The Government gazette on the condition of the people.

the country, is thoroughly misleading and useless. It is well known that the people of Khurda have been suffering for months from scarcity of food, but the *Calcutta Gazette* is wholly silent about it. The Khurda correspondent of this paper reports that rice is selling there at 10 seer per rupee, but the *Calcutta Gazette* says that it is selling at 15 seers and 15 chittacks per rupee.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 11th, 1888.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SAHACHAR,
Sept. 5th, 1888.

88. The *Sahachar* of the 5th September, has learnt from the Ranaghat correspondent of the *Bangabási* newspaper that a few days ago a European, belonging to the Ranaghat Indigo factory, entered into a Mandir, consecrated to the god Mahadeva, on the bank of the river at that place, and made water on the stone image of the god in the presence of a large number of people who were then bathing at the ghât. If there be truth in this story, that devil of a European ought to be taught a lesson which he will never forget.

89. The *Surabhi* and *Pataká*, of the 6th September, says that the *Pioneer's* statement that the hostile attitude of the Government officials towards the Congress movement, is the result of the abuses which have been levelled at them in a published report of the proceedings of the Congress, will serve to bring many people to their senses, and to explain the secret which is at the root of the opposition shown to that movement by many large-bellied rajas and maharajas in the North-West. Will the *Pioneer* clear up in the same manner the doubts which are generally entertained regarding Sir Auckland Colvin's attitude towards the movement?

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Sept. 6th, 1888.

Government officers and the Congress movement.

SURABHI & PATAKA

90. The same paper, referring to the Central Mahomedan Association's memorial to Government on the subject of the appointment of Mahomedans to the public service, observes as follows:—

In his reply to the memorial, Sir Stuart Bayley has shown that since the year 1886-87 the number of Mahomedans in the public service increased by 1458. And yet the Association complains that the number of Mahomedans in the public service has decreased. It is not known how the Association came to this conclusion. Can it be an intentional misrepresentation of facts? Do the Mahomedans want Government to remove all Hindus from its service? The Resolution of the Government of India, in which it is stated "that in every province admission to the superior departments in the service of Government was, as a rule, regulated either by public competition, or by the possession of qualifications altogether independent of the race or creed of the candidate, &c., &c., it was neither desirable on general grounds, nor for the advantage of Mahomedans themselves, that they should be exempted from the tests established to secure the admission of duly qualified candidates into the public service," is then referred to with approbation, and the Mahomedans are asked to pay particular attention to it. Objection is next taken to that part of the Resolution of the Government of India quoted in Sir Stuart Bayley's reply in which a different principle is laid down for the appointment of Mahomedans to inferior public appointments. All public appointments, superior or inferior, should be regulated by personal fitness, and no class or race distinctions should be made in respect of any appointments whatever.

SAMAYA,
Sept. 7th, 1888.

91. The *Samaya*, of the 7th September, referring to the rumour circulated by the *Dharmajivana* newspaper of the Punjab that Mr. Larpent, the late Registrar of the Punjab University will be appointed Sub-Editor of the *Pioneer*, remarks as follows:—

All true fitness of things demands that a man like Mr. Larpent should be connected with a paper like the *Pioneer*. Was it not given out sometime ago by the *Pioneer* itself that Mr. Larpent had become a deadly enemy of the educated natives because of the part they had taken in his recent exposure? If so, no man could be fitter than Mr. Larpent to perform the *Pioneer's* most important work, namely, abusing and vilifying the educated people of India.

Mr. Larpent as Sub-Editor of the *Pioneer*.

92. The same paper is sorry that Government officers are taking an active part in most of the anti-Congress meetings in the North-Western Provinces, and is at a loss to make out why this hostility of the officers of his government towards the Congress movement has not yet attracted the attention or excited the displeasure of the just and well-meaning Sir Auckland Colvin.

The Congress movement and Government officers in the North-Western Provinces.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 7th, 1888.

93. The *Sanjivani*, of the 8th September, says that the letter of the Raja of Bhinga on the Congress movement in the *Times* newspaper is full of misstatements. If the Raja is anxious to lick big men's feet, there is nothing to prevent him from doing so, and if he desires to please some English officers, he is also at liberty to do so. But why does he abuse others? The Raja should also bear in mind that his abuse of the Congress will do the Congress no harm whatever.

The Raja of Bhinga on the National Congress.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 8th, 1888.

94. The *Som Prakash*, of the 10th September, says that by abusing the people of India in his article in the *Fortnightly Review*, Sir Samuel Baker has only given evidence of his own narrowness of mind. His abuse of the natives of India will only procure for him the contempt of the learned and the thoughtful.

Sir Samuel Baker on India.

SOM PRAKASH,
Sept. 10th, 1888.

ASSAM PAPERS.

95. The *Paridarshak*, of the 3rd September, says that Mr. Fullerton, the District Superintendent of Police, Nowgong, has again figured in connection with the case of the head-constable Gopi Mohan Rai. Gopi Mohan has been accused of bribery and murder. To harass him Mr. Fullerton has himself inquired into the charge and given evidence against him. But his evidence has been on the whole of a conflicting nature. Not satisfied with doing all this, however, Mr. Fullerton has been carrying on a correspondence on the subject with Mr. MacLeod, the trying officer. What is the meaning of all this? Why is the *Sahib* so angry with Gopi Mohan? Gopi Mohan's only offence is that he demanded 4 annas as the price of 2 seers of milk supplied by him to the *Sahib*.

Mr. Fullerton, District Superintendent of Police, Nowgong.

PARIDARSHAK,
Sept. 3rd, 1888.

96. The same paper complains of the frequent changes of the law in India, and says that this results in great inconvenience to the public in general and to the legal profession in particular. Why are laws passed hastily and without due deliberation, and why are they amended soon after their passing? Such frequent change in the law would not be necessary if in legislating for the people Government consulted their opinion. And this is why the native press is so persistent in its demand for a reconstitution of the Legislative Councils on a representative basis.

Legislation in India.

PARIDARSHAK.

The Civil Procedure Code was amended only on the 23rd March last, and a Bill has been already introduced into the Viceregal Council for its amendment. And the reasons assigned by Mr. Westland for introducing a Bill to amend Act XXVII of 1860 also seem to demand a speedy amendment of the amended Act. The only result of the amended Act will be that people will have to pay a fee of Re. 2 instead of Re. 1, and that every one will have to purchase a copy of the amended Act. *Apropos* of the Bill for the amendment of the Probate and Administration Act, it is remarked that the provisions empowering the law Courts to transfer properties of deceased persons and to submit inventories thereof will not be productive of greater convenience than the existing law on the subject.

PANIDARSHAN,
Sept. 2nd, 1888.

97. A correspondent of the same paper says that Dhaknakhana is an important village in North Lakhimpore. There is a thana in the village. The inhabitants of the village are mostly cultivators. The crops of the village have been destroyed by flood for five successive years, and the condition of the inhabitants has therefore become very miserable. Government, however, does not show any consideration to the poor villagers and rigorously collects revenue from them. A number of the villagers have left their paternal homes on account of scarcity, and the rest will soon follow suit. The village will then be converted to a wilderness inhabited only by beasts. Such a consummation cannot certainly be creditable to any civilized Government.

The Sheristadar, Judge's Court,
Sylhet.

98. The same paper has the following:—

We publish the following we have received from our correspondent.

Sheristadar, Judge's Court, Sylhet.

III.

We have said many things about Grish Sheristadar referring to his public conduct, and have many more things yet in the stock to give out if necessary; but we are not at all willing to take to any unpleasant task unless compelled to do so in order to do justice to a popular cry. We shall patiently wait in the meanwhile to see if we have been able to attract the notice of the higher authorities. We have this satisfaction in the present instance that we have Mr. FitzPatrick for our ruler, Justice Petheram at the head of the highest judicial tribunal in the land, and Mr. Greaves for our District Judge, and we cannot therefore persuade ourselves to believe that we shall be at such a time crying in the wilderness without being heard or attended to.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 15th September 1888.